

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The Leading Newspaper of Central West Virginia.

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All communications must be signed, or they will receive no attention whatever.



(Election, Tuesday, November 7, 1916.)

Republican National Ticket

For President CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, of New York
Vice President CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana.
United States Senator HOWARD SUTHERLAND, of Randolph.
Congress—Third District STUART F. REED, of Harrison.

Republican State Ticket

Governor IRA E. ROBINSON, of Taylor.
Secretary of State HOUSTON G. YOUNG, of Harrison.
Superintendent of Schools MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, of Kanawha.
Auditor JOHN E. DART, of Jackson.
Treasurer WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, of Fayette.
Attorney General E. T. ENGLAND, of Logan.
Commissioner of Agriculture JAMES H. STEWART, of Putnam.
Judges of Supreme Court W. S. MILLER, of Wood; HAROLD A. RITZ, of Mercer.
State Senator—Twelfth District WALLACE R. GRIMBLE, of Doddridge.

Republican County Ticket

Sheriff LLOYD D. GRIFFIN, of Clarksburg.
Judge Criminal Court CHARLES A. SUTTON, of Bridgeport.
Prosecuting Attorney WILL E. MORRIS, of Clarksburg.
County Commissioner DORSEY W. COOK, of Mt. Clara.
Assessor IRA L. SWIGER, of Clarksburg.
Surveyor LUTHERBART A. OSBORN, of Clarksburg.
House of Delegates ROSSI M. FISHER, of Wilkesburg; E. R. HARRISON, Jr., of Clarksburg; JOHN MOORE, of Bridgeport; GEORGE W. STURM, of West Milford.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.

An Evening Echo.
"Show me an abject and I will do my share toward cutting it out. I have done that before in public life, and I have not forgotten how."—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Republicans believe in reciprocity. When your Democratic friends ask you to support Connell, ask them how Republicans are being provided for in those 98,000 new offices the Wilson administration has created.

General Charles D. Elliott, who led the state troops in the labor war on Cabin creek four years ago, has declared for Wilson. It seemed to be about the only thing left for the general to do. There was no place else for him to go.

General Elliott, who recently declared for Wilson, also declared for Woods against Congressman Bowers. In the first district last May, Mr. Bowers, however, in spite of this handicap, redressed a district that had gone Democratic for several consecutive elections.

The Democratic administration taxes you \$18 per annum for each member of your family. The Republican state administration collects less than \$2.70 per capita, or for each man and woman and child in the state. Federal taxes have been practically doubled during the last two years. The Democrats are also promising to reduce the taxes in West Virginia, if placed in power.

British Protective Tariff.
A trades union congress was held recently in Birmingham, England, at which representatives of 2,500,000 organized laborers in Great Britain went on record in favor of a protective tariff. A resolution adopted by a majority of more than one million votes asks for the adoption of methods of restriction or preventing the importation of cheap manufactured goods produced at lower rates of wages and under worse labor conditions than prevail in this country.
Those British laborers who have lived and worked all their lives in a free-trade country and under free-trade conditions are asking their parliament to enact into law the principles for which the Republican party stands in behalf of American labor. observes the Indianapolis Star. They do not "affirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of the government," in the terms of the platform adopted by the Democrats at St. Louis last June.
They are, in the words of the Re-

publican platform, "in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection." There is no presidential election on in Great Britain. There is no Adamson law discussion to throw dust in their eyes. The Britons were unbiased in deciding what is for the best interest of the workingmen.

Wilson, Free Trader.
President Wilson's free trade declaration in his speech to the National Grain Dealers' convention at Baltimore, has occasioned serious alarm among his political managers. Mr. Wilson said, "I want to see America pitted against the world, not in selfishness but in brains." Expressed in plain English, instead of in that parabolic phraseology in which Mr. Wilson delights, this means that the American policy of protection must be abandoned as selfish and that American brains and American labor must be "pitted against the world."

Woodrow Wilson and his party are, of course, essentially free traders, but strict injunctions have gone forth from the Democratic headquarters to the Democratic speakers to "soft pedal on the free trade stuff," as it is not popular with the American voters. In 1912, 1,300,000 more votes were cast for Roosevelt and Taft, both of whom ran on frankly protective tariff platform, than for Woodrow Wilson, hence the instructions of the Democratic managers, instructions which the Democratic presidential candidate has been the first to violate.

Hair-Splitting Lawyers.
Dictator Wilson was pretty free with his censure of lawyers and businessmen alike in his address to the National Grain Dealers. "I was a lawyer once myself before I reformed," declared Mr. Wilson, "and I can divide a hair twist North and Northeast side, but I do not think it worth while and I do not think the statutes are the places for ingenuity."

Then, turning his attention to business men, Mr. Wilson said that the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce had been making extremely able reports on means of extending foreign trade but "I have found to my amazement that some of the best of those reports seem never to have been read."

That Mr. Wilson is still pretty familiar with and never hesitates to employ the less reputable tricks of the legal profession is clearly shown by his designation of the railway wage increase bill as an "eight-hour bill." It is an axiom of lawyers that the lawyer with a weak case should talk about something else, and Mr. Wilson scrupulously follows that injunction, for having compelled Congress to pass a wage increase statute, he seeks to defend it by an academic discussion and defense of "the principle of the eight hour day," a matter in no way involved in that statute.

If Mr. Wilson had ever tried to read some of the reports of the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce he might be less censorious of those business men who omit to read them.

As to Extravagance.
Having no issue of their own and no aim but office, it follows necessarily that the Democrats must put forth some plea which they hope will elicit Mr. Connell and a Democratic legislature.

Instead of offering a constructive platform they present one composed entirely of fault finding.

They accuse the Republicans of extravagance. They have done this in West Virginia ever since George Wesley Atkinson was elected governor in 1896.

But even then it was nothing new. The Democratic national platform, beginning with the end of the Civil war, had made the same charge, culminating in a withering indictment presented in the Baltimore convention of 1912. They made their campaign in that year on this issue. They promised to reduce the cost of government and the cost of living. They promised to reduce the number of useless offices, even as they are promising to do in West Virginia.

What was the result?
The cost of maintaining the federal government has been almost doubled under Wilson's administration. More than 40,000 new office holders have been placed upon the payroll. The national budget is \$700,000,000 bigger than made by the last Republican Congress, and to this must be added the proceeds of a bond issue for \$130,000,000, making a total appropriation in excess of \$830,000,000.

Republican state government costs approximately \$2.60 per capita, while Democratic federal government per capita costs \$18.

Are Democrats any more to be trusted in state matters than in national matters? Which do you prefer upon this showing, Republican extravagance or Democratic economy?

Democratic Falsehoods.
Democratic orators and newspapers throughout the state are preaching that dissatisfaction exists among Republicans and widely circulating false reports to the effect that the Republican candidate for governor, Judge Ira E. Robinson, has been "hanging around" headquarters in Clarksburg, idling away his time.

The truth is quite to the contrary. There is no speakable disaffection among West Virginia Republicans, and Judge Robinson has been making a most active and most effective campaign during the period in which the Democratic press declares him to have been inactive.

Beginning Monday at Ravenswood, in Jackson county, the Judge made an automobile canvass of Boone, Calhoun, Gilmer and Lewis counties. At Arnoldsburg, in Calhoun, and Glenville, in Gilmer, he addressed large crowds of voters.

Jackson, Boone and Calhoun counties were Lilly strongholds in the primary election, but the friends of General Robinson in those counties, true to their Republicanism, wherever they were met, enthusiastically assured Judge Robinson that they were for him.

"Judge Robinson and the entire state ticket will get the usual majority in Boone county," said former State Senator E. T. McKown, at Spencer.

"While we were for General Lilly in the primary, we are not sure, and we are all going to vote the ticket," said E. L. Hays, of Arnoldsburg, a

prominent Lilly leader in that section.

"I was a Lilly man but will work as hard as any one for the election of Judge Robinson. We Republicans here are true to the faith."—Ralph Bennett, Stumptown.

"Our state ticket is so highly satisfactory that we hope to win over a great many Democrats this fall," said Dr. J. D. Roberts, of Gilmer county.

In his campaign speeches thus far, Judge Robinson has been given marked attention. In Gilmer county he impressed a great many Democrats who have been followers of McGraw and Lewis.

The University Taken to the People.

In the good old Democratic days the West Virginia University was a lonesome little institution, little known and little understood by the people of the state. In those days it was granted grandly \$19,000 per year for salaries, including what was necessary to pay the teachers who taught the "preps," who made up a large percentage of the enrollment. Under progressive Republican administration, seven or eight new buildings and large additions, and an agricultural farm of six hundred acres have been provided. The last session of the legislature appropriated \$140,000 for teachers' salaries, beside large amounts for agricultural experiment station, agricultural extension, and mining extension. A school of medicine, a school of pharmacy, a state hygienic laboratory, a roads bureau, agricultural extension department and many other departments and activities have been started and encouraged to take the expert knowledge of the university directly to the people.

The preparatory department has been abolished and the regular colleges and old-line departments have been brought up to high standard. The agricultural extension department alone, which reaches the farmers of every county in the state, requires a budget about four times as large as that provided for the entire university when the Republicans took charge.

Did Governor MacCorkle speak for his party when he said in effect in the state senate a few years ago: "The university costs too much? It should cut out all the progressive fads and get back to the reading, writing and arithmetic?" All great states have great universities. The Republican party knows how to keep our university in the line of progress.

The Origin of Savings Banks.

The savings bank movement had hardly started in England and Scotland during the early part of the nineteenth century when the idea crossed the Atlantic and quickly took root in our soil. Sometime during the year 1816 such schemes were simultaneously conceived in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Through correspondence with the mother country, Thomas Eddy of New York received a letter from a London magistrate named Patrick Colquhoun during that year, in which he outlined the English savings bank idea. James Savage of Boston and Condy Raguet of Philadelphia likewise received the same information, but from what source is not definitely known.

These three gentlemen, unknown to each other, began to formulate plans for the establishment of savings banks for the alleviation of poverty on the part of the masses, and to encourage habits of thrift and industry among the poor. Numerous attempts had theretofore been made by well-meaning persons to accomplish the same end, but by different means. It was attempted to regulate the wages of mechanics by law; statutes were passed fixing prices; sick and aid societies were formed, and even lotteries established by law to afford relief to the poor. Tammany Hall in New York was first instituted in 1805 as a society "to afford relief to the indigent and distressed members of the association, their widows and orphans."

All these endeavors accomplished but little permanent good in that they were charities, and the people did not need charity—they needed them as now, a chance to help themselves.

The result of this movement was the establishment of three savings banks, one in Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, which opened its doors for business December 2, 1816, being the first bank of its kind to receive deposits in this country; the Provident Institution for Savings in the town of Boston, the first bank of its kind to incorporate, being the first to receive legislative sanction, and the Bank of Savings in New York, located at 22nd street and Fourth avenue, the last to incorporate due to the hostilities on the part of the New York legislature towards banks in general, but which after three years' effort succeeded in getting its charter and opened for business in March, 1819.

The growth of these three banks was rapid from the start, and they have for a century, been the depositories of the people, numbering their depositors by the millions—a marked tribute to the workability of the idea and its adaptation to American ideals and needs. From this humble beginning the mutual savings bank has grown year by year, until at the present there are 630 banks of this type—that is, mutual institutions without capital stock or stockholders, the entire assets being the property of the depositors, who by their deposits in small sums, provide the working funds that, by proper investment, return an income from which the bank pays its expenses and interest to depositors, and has a remainder which it carries as a surplus or guaranty fund for the protection of the depositors against losses, which have been exceedingly light in consideration of the vast sums loaned by these banks in the course of a hundred years. The resources of the 630 banks are over \$4,219,383,000, belonging to 8,307,800 depositors, the state of New York alone having over three million depositors of one billion seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars—an inconceivable sum.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Grow, formerly of Flimerton, moved their household belongings from their farm to Still House run a few days ago. They moved in with Mrs. Grow's having underwent an operation at a Clarksburg hospital some time ago, and is still unable to look after her farm work.

Frank Democrat.
A prominent Democrat is said to have remarked after the election in the state of Maine that "the Democratic party got licked out of it." Just how much of an opponent has the Grand Old Party got since that hap-

THING FOR TEACHERS

and Cream! To get full palate-joy with maximum of nutriment for the day's work eat them on shredded wheat biscuit—a complete, perfect meal, easy to prepare, appetizing and satisfying. In Shredded Wheat all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain is retained, including the bran coat, which promotes bowel exercise.



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THE DAILY NOVELET

RUDOLPH THE GREAT.

"I've heard a lot about trained fleas," observed Colonel Harta Beedem meditatively, "but I've yet to see the trained flea that could hold a candle to my Rudolph."

Several members of the Necks to Nature Club rose casually as though remembering engagements elsewhere, and, just as casually, the colonel got to the door ahead of them, locked it, and slipped the key in his pocket.

"Yes, gentlemen," he continued, "Rudolph was the world's champion trained flea. He could count up to 100 by wiggling his legs, though after 100 his little legs got too tired. He could also turn handsprings, do a perfect sailor's hornpipe, chin himself eight times and do all sorts of stunts on his little parallel bars. I only wish I had him to show you gentlemen now."

"Run away from you, did he, colonel?" asked Twombly Spiffs sarcastically.

"I wouldn't call it that," replied the colonel with his sweet smile. "It came about like this. I was showing him to an old North American Indian—Chief Dirty-Neck by name, reputed to be 106 years old. Well, most unexpectedly, while turning a backward summersault, Rudolph lost his balance and tumbled right down the old Indian's neck. Dirty-Neck fished for him, grunted, said: 'Here Rudolph, colonel,' and put him in my hand. But when I ordered the little fellow six times to do a hand stand and he never moved, I realized that it wasn't Rudolph at all. By that time Dirty-Neck had moved off and Rudolph was lost to me forever."

And the colonel unlocked the door with his sweet smile and returned to his toddy.

News Notes Of Bristol

Community Happenings of Interest Are Reported by Telegram Correspondent.

BRISTOL, Sept. 29.—All of the grades and rural schools in Tennessee began the 1916-17 term of school last Monday, September 25. Notwithstanding the fact that they have just fairly started, every thing bids fair for a highly successful term. The children are taking up their work in a very studious manner that is quite encouraging to the teachers.

All of the school buildings in Tennessee had been put into a fine state of reintegration by Prof. J. E. Campbell, district superintendent, prior to the opening of the schools; and no drawbacks can originate from this source.

Fifteen Barrel Producer.

The South Penn Oil Company has recently drilled its well No. 6 on the John T. Goodwin heirs' farm on upper Grass run into the Gordon sand and has a fifteen barrel producer. Another location will probably be made on that farm within a short time.

Nuzum Well Is Due.

The Dennison, Ward and Randolph Oil Company's first test on the George T. Nuzum farm on Grass run, is due to reach the pay dirt at any time now. It is thought generally that the company will get a fair producer at this location. In the event that it does several more wells will in all probability be drilled by this company in that region.

Vocal Melange Called Off.

Owing to the receipt of a telegraph message received by Prof. Lorenzo D. Wentz late last Thursday evening, stating that his wife was dangerously ill at his home at Buckhannon, the vocal melange that was to have been rendered at the Pleasant Grove Methodist Protestant church on Cherry Camp run last Friday night was cancelled. Prof. Wentz left Thursday night in an automobile for his home.

Here from Lincoln County.
Mr. and Mrs. James Skinner and family, of Lincoln county, arrived here this week in their Buick touring car and are guests of the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Skinner, of Salem Fork creek. They will also visit with other relatives and friends while here.

Moves to Still House Run.
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"You don't say so."

THEIR FAVORITE PLAYER.
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THERE'S A LESSON
to be found in the lives of those who reached the top. It wasn't "LUCK" They worked and saved to be ready for every advance in their career.

No one knows what tomorrow may bring.

The trouble is that many never think of to-morrow—live only for to-day. They fail to understand the value of small economies.

If a start would only be made by laying aside a small part of the income, the lesson of economy would soon be learned.

By opening an account with us, you'll add a system to your foresight that will benefit you, now and later.

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When you know physicians have prescribed Resinol for over 20 years in the treatment of eczema and other itching, burning unsightly skin eruptions, and have written thousands of reports saying: "It is my regular prescription for itching." Resinol has produced brilliant results. "The result it gave was marvelous in one of the worst cases of eczema," etc., etc., doesn't it make you feel, "This is the treatment I can rely on for MY skin-trouble?"

When Resinol Ointment touches itching skins, the itching usually stops and healing begins. With the aid of Resinol Soap, it almost always clears away eczema, ringworm, pimples, or other distressing eruption quickly, leaving the skin clear and healthy. Sold by all druggists.

Use Resinol Soap regularly and you will be astonished to find how quickly it soothes and cleanses the pores, and leaves the complexion clear and fresh.